REMARKS

This corrected Amendment (originally mailed November 19, 2007 under Rule 8 and received November 23, 2007 by the PTO) is in response to the Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment mailed April 16, 2008 in which claim 11 was not provided with the correct status identifier. With the above corrected amendment, the non-compliant claim has now been corrected. We do not believe any fees for extra claims are required but if this is for some reason incorrect the Director is authorized to deduct the appropriate fee from our deposit account number 23-0442.

Regarding the merits, we hereby reproduce below the remarks made previously on the amendment filed November 23, 2007.

REMARKS OF AMENDMENT FILED NOVEMBER 23, 2007

The Office examined claims 1-22 and rejected same. With this paper, claims 1, 2, 5, 8-11, 13, 14, 17, 21 and 22 are amended, none are canceled and new claims 23 and 24 are added.

Claim rejections under 35 USC §112

Claims 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 USC §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With this paper, claims 21 and 22 are amended in view of the Examiner's comments. Withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections under 35 USC §102

Claims 1-4, 6-7, 9-13, 15-16 and 18-22 are rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Miller et al. (U.S. Patent 7,149,810, Miller hereinafter).

With this paper, claim 1 is amended in order to further distinguish the present invention with the cited prior art. The method in the amended claim 1 now comprises (1) registering an alarm event in response to an alarm signal for an event, the alarm signal being output by the device according to a predetermined setting of the device; (2) storing the registered alarm event in a list in a storage of the device; and (3) presenting at least a portion of the list of registered alarm events to a user of the device.

In the present application, terms "event" and "alarm event" are unambiguously used. An "event" is an actual occurrence in an electronic device. For example, an event may be an incoming call (both received and missed), a text message, a calendar entry (which may trigger a reminder/alarm when the time is up), a preset alarm at a certain time (e.g. a wakeup alarm), etc. Typically in a mobile electronic device, a log system exists for recording events such as incoming and

outgoing calls and short messages in an event log, a calendar management function exists for managing calendar entries in a calendar file, and an alarm function exists for executing a preset alarm (page 1, lines 8-20 of the originally filed specification).

Different from the "event," an "alarm event" is an occurrence of an alarm signal. It is possible that more than one **alarm event** may be related to the same **event** (for example, an alarm event may occur every 10 minutes for an unchecked voice message until the user of the device turns the alarm off or checks the message), and an **event** may or may not have an **alarm event** (for example, an arrival of a junk mail message to which the user has set the device to ignore does not trigger an alarm event). Therefore, an event is not equivalent to an alarm event and vice versa.

In the present invention, an alarm event log is created for the alarm events that are registered. In the alarm event log, alarm events occurred in the device are listed. Because, as mentioned above, the alarm events are different from the events, the alarm event log is obviously different, and separate, from the event log or the calendar file containing event entries. According to the present invention, the alarm event log is stored as a list in the device, and the list is presented to the user of the device (page 3, lines 8-27). Therefore, what the user sees is a list of **alarm events**, not a list of **events**.

Understanding the difference between the "event" and the "alarm event," the present invention is easily distinguishable from Miller.

The subject of Miller is related to managing calendar items in a calendar software application. The invention of Miller provides a method for preserving calendar data related to past events while the present events or future events are being modified (Abstract). The events concerned by Miller are calendar entries. They are not the so-called alarm events as defined in the present application. In Miller, as well as in any general calendar management software, when certain events in a calendar file are modified, the calendar software saves the modified events in the calendar file and discards the old events. In Miller, no disclosure can be found that may be related to generating an alarm event log. In fact, the word "alarm" does not even appear anywhere within the document.

In Response to Arguments on page 6 of the Office Action, the Office states that it does not agree with the Applicant's view that a calendar entry is not an alarm event. The Examiner states that a calendar entry is equivalent to an alarm because a calendar entry "alerts the user that he/she has an event at a specific time."

Applicant respectfully submits that, there is no doubt that a calendar entry may be regarded as an event and an occurrence of an event may be related to an alarm signal. However, it is clear that a calendar entry is not an alarm event as defined in the present application, and the calendar entry is not recorded in an alarm event log in a way that is described in the present application. According to claim 1, an alarm signal for an event is <u>registered</u> as an alarm event in the electronic device, the registered alarm events are <u>stored</u> in a list, and at least a portion of the list of the registered alarm events is <u>presented</u> to a user of the device. Miller does not teach the actions as recited in claim 1, i.e. registering, storing and presenting.

Based on the foregoing, the amended claim 1 is not anticipated by Miller and should be patentable. Independent claim 10 is also amended to incorporate the same limitations as claim 1. Therefore, it is patentable as well. Withdrawal of the novelty rejection of claims 1 and 10 is respectfully requested.

Since the remaining claims are all dependent claims and depend from independent claims 1 and 10, these are at least patentable for the same reasons as given above in applicant overcoming the novelty rejection of claim 1 and claim 10. Withdrawal of the novelty rejection of the dependent claims is also requested.
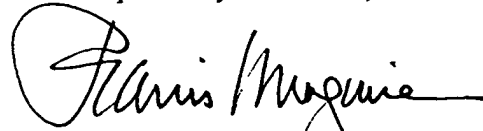
Claim Rejections under 35 USC §103

Claims 5, 8, 14 and 17 are rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller in view of Yach et al. (US Publication 2002/0128036).

Applicant respectfully requests the withdrawal of the rejection based on the fact that these claims are dependent from a patentable main claim.

Conclusion

For all the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all of the claims of the application are allowable, and their passage to issue is earnestly solicited. Applicant's attorney urges the Examiner to call to discuss the present response if anything in the present response is unclear or unpersuasive.

Respectfully submitted,

Francis J. Maguire
Attorney for the Applicant
Registration No. 31,391

FJM/mo
WARE, FRESSOLA, VAN DER SLUYS
 & ADOLPHSON LLP
755 Main Street, P.O. Box 224
Monroe, Connecticut 06468
(203) 261-1234